# Storypoint Prediction - datamanagement

September 9, 2024

## 1 Storypoint Prediction: Regression Approach

## 1.1 Preparation

```
[]: import os
     import json
     import random
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import seaborn as sns
     from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix, hstack, vstack
     from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
     from sklearn.preprocessing import RobustScaler
     from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error,_

¬f1_score, precision_score, recall_score, accuracy_score
     from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
     from sklearn.model_selection import learning_curve, validation_curve
     from trainer import GridSearchCVTrainer
     #['appceleratorstudio', 'aptanastudio', 'bamboo', 'clover',
     # 'datamanagement', 'duracloud', 'jirasoftware', 'mesos',
     # 'moodle', 'mule', 'mulestudio', 'springxd',
     # 'talenddataquality', 'talendesb', 'titanium', 'usergrid']
     project_name = 'datamanagement'
```

#### 1.1.1 Plot learning curve

```
plt.xlabel("Training examples") # Set x-axis label
  plt.ylabel("Score")
                                   # Set y-axis label
  # Generate learning curve data
  train_sizes, train_scores, test_scores = learning_curve(
      estimator, X, y, cv=cv, n_jobs=n_jobs, train_sizes=train_sizes,_
⇔scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
  train_scores_mean = np.mean(train_scores, axis=1) # Calculate mean of L
⇔training scores
  train_scores_std = np.std(train_scores, axis=1) # Calculate standard_
⇔deviation of training scores
  test_scores_mean = np.mean(test_scores, axis=1) # Calculate mean of test_
⇔scores
  test_scores_std = np.std(test_scores, axis=1) # Calculate standard_
⇔deviation of test scores
  plt.grid() # Display grid
  # Fill the area between the mean training score and the mean \pm- std_\sqcup
⇔training score
  plt.fill_between(train_sizes, train_scores_mean - train_scores_std,
                   train_scores_mean + train_scores_std, alpha=0.1,
                   color="r")
  \# Fill the area between the mean test score and the mean +/- std test score
  plt.fill between(train sizes, test scores mean - test scores std,
                  test_scores_mean + test_scores_std, alpha=0.1, color="g")
  # Plot mean training score as points
  plt.plot(train_sizes, train_scores_mean, 'o-', color="r",
           label="Training score")
  # Plot mean test score as points
  plt.plot(train_sizes, test_scores_mean, 'o-', color="g",
           label="Validation score")
  plt.legend(loc="best") # Display legend
  return plt
```

#### 1.1.2 Plot validation curve

```
cv=cv, n_jobs=n_jobs,
                                              ш
⇒scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
  # Calculate mean and standard deviation of training and validation scores
  train mean = np.mean(train scores, axis=1)
  tran std = np.std(train scores, axis=1)
  val_mean = np.mean(val_scores, axis=1)
  val_std = np.std(val_scores, axis=1)
  print(val_mean)
  # Plot train scores
  plt.plot(param_range, train_mean, color='r', marker='o', markersize=5,__
⇔label='Training score')
  plt.fill_between(param_range, train_mean + tran_std, train_mean - tran_std,__
⇒alpha=0.15, color='r')
  # Plot validation scores
  plt.plot(param_range, val_mean, color='g', linestyle='--', marker='s', u
→markersize=5, label='Validation score')
  plt.fill_between(param_range, val_mean + val_std, val_mean - val_std,_u
⇒alpha=0.15, color='g')
  plt.title(title)
                         # Set title of the plot
  plt.grid()
                          # Display grid
  plt.xscale('log')
                         # Set x-axis scale to log
  plt.legend(loc='best') # Display legend
  plt.xlabel('Parameter') # Set x-axis label
  plt.ylabel('Score') # Set y-axis label
  # Set y-axis limits
  if y_lim != None:
      plt.ylim(y_lim)
  return plt
```

#### 1.1.3 Evaluate model

```
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
  mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
  r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
  lines.append(f' - Mean squared error:
                                           {mse:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Root mean squared error: {rmse:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Mean absolute error: {mae:.4f}')
                                            {r2:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - R2 error:
  y_pred = np.round(y_pred).astype(int)
  f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted')
  precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted',_
⇒zero division=0)
  recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
  accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
  lines.append(f' - F1 score:
                                           {f1:.4f}')
                                           {precision:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Precision:
  lines.append(f' - Recall:
                                           {recall:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Accuracy:
                                           {accuracy:.4f}')
  lines.append('-----
  lines.append('')
  # Save to file
  if(save_directory != None):
      filename = save_directory + project_name + '.txt'
      directory = os.path.dirname(filename)
      if not os.path.exists(directory):
          os.makedirs(directory)
      with open(filename, 'a') as f:
          for line in lines:
             print(line)
              f.write(line + '\n')
  else:
      for line in lines:
          print(line)
```

## 1.1.4 Set random seed

```
[]: # Set random seed for numpy
np.random.seed(42)

# Set random seed for random
random.seed(42)

# Set random seed for os
```

```
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '42'
```

## 1.2 Dataset set-up

#### 1.2.1 Bag of Words preprocessing

This is a Bag of Words preprocess approach. I will use 2 CountVectorizer from sklearn to change title and description to two 2 vectors and then concatenate them together. In the rest of this notebook, I will use cross-validation instead hold-out. Therefore, I will join the validation set with training set.

```
[]: # Import and remove NaN value
     data_train = pd.concat([pd.read_csv('data/' + project_name + '/' + project_name_
      ↔+ ' train.csv'),
                            pd.read_csv('data/' + project_name + '/' + project_name_
      →+ '_valid.csv')])
     data_test = pd.read_csv('data/' + project_name + '/' + project_name + '_test.
      ⇔csv')
     data_train['description'].replace(np.nan, '', inplace=True)
     data_test['description'].replace(np.nan, '', inplace=True)
     # Vectorize title
     title_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 2), min_df=2)
     title_vectorizer.fit(pd.concat([data_train['title'], data_test['title']]))
     # Vectorize description
     description_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 2), min_df=2)
     description_vectorizer.fit(pd.concat([data_train['description'],__

data_test['description']]))
     X train = hstack([title_vectorizer.transform(data_train['title']).astype(float),
                       description_vectorizer.transform(data_train['description']).
      →astype(float),
                       data_train['title'].apply(lambda x : len(x)).to_numpy().
      \hookrightarrowreshape(-1, 1),
                       data_train['description'].apply(lambda x : len(x)).to_numpy().
      \rightarrowreshape(-1, 1)
                     ])
     y_train = data_train['storypoint'].to_numpy().astype(float)
     X_test = hstack([title_vectorizer.transform(data_test['title']).astype(float),
```

```
[]: print('Check training dataset\'shape:', X_train.shape, y_train.shape) print('Check testing dataset\'shape:', X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

```
Check training dataset'shape: (3627, 18988) (3627,)
Check testing dataset'shape: (403, 18988) (403,)
```

I will use log-scale the label to get a normal distribution of it.

```
[]: y_train_log = np.log(y_train)
```

## 1.2.2 doc2vec preprocessing

This process is already prepared so I only need to import the thing

Check shape of the datasets

```
[]:  # print('Check training dataset\'shape:', X_train.shape, y_train.shape)  # print('Check testing dataset\'shape:', X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

```
[]: | # y_train_log = np.log(y_train)
```

## 1.3 Model training

#### 1.3.1 Linear Regressor

```
[]: from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet, Ridge
    Ridge
[]: dict_param = {
         'alpha': [.0001, .001, .01, .1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000],
         'random_state': [42]
     }
[]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='Ridge', model=Ridge(),__
      →param_grid=dict_param,
                                      cv=5, n_jobs=5, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
     →project_name + '/')
     grid search.load if exists()
     grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     ridge_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
    ridge_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    There is no checkpoint file for this model.
              | 9/9 [00:04<00:00, 1.94it/s]
    100%|
[]: Ridge(alpha=100, random_state=42)
[]: evaluate_model(ridge_model, 'Ridge model', X_test, y_test, y_logscale=True,__
      ⇔save_directory='results/BoW/')
    Ridge model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                                66.9339
     - Root mean squared error: 8.1813
     - Mean absolute error:
                                3.8448
     - R2 error:
                                0.3220
     - F1 score:
                                0.1009
     - Precision:
                                0.2107
     - Recall:
                                0.1141
     - Accuracy:
                                0.1141
[]: ridge_model.get_params()
[]: {'alpha': 100,
      'copy_X': True,
      'fit intercept': True,
      'max_iter': None,
```

```
'positive': False,
      'random_state': 42,
      'solver': 'auto',
      'tol': 0.0001}
    Elastic net:
[]: dict_param['l1_ratio'] = [.2, .4, .6, .8, 1]
     dict_param['max_iter'] = [5000]
[]:|grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='Elastic Net', model=ElasticNet(),

→param_grid=dict_param,
                                      cv=5, n_jobs=5, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
     →project name + '/')
     grid_search.load_if_exists()
     grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     elastic_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
     elastic_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    There is no checkpoint file for this model.
    100%|
              | 45/45 [29:44<00:00, 39.67s/it]
[]: ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=0.2, max_iter=5000, random_state=42)
[]: evaluate_model(elastic_model, 'Elastic Net model', X_test, y_test, u

y logscale=True, save directory='results/BoW/')
    Elastic Net model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                                64.2974
     - Root mean squared error: 8.0186
     - Mean absolute error:
                                3.8291
     - R2 error:
                                0.3487
     - F1 score:
                                0.1002
     - Precision:
                                0.1986
     - Recall:
                                0.1191
     - Accuracy:
                                0.1191
[]: elastic_model.get_params()
[]: {'alpha': 0.01,
      'copy_X': True,
      'fit_intercept': True,
      'l1_ratio': 0.2,
      'max_iter': 5000,
      'positive': False,
```

```
'precompute': False,
      'random_state': 42,
      'selection': 'cyclic',
      'tol': 0.0001,
      'warm_start': False}
    Choose final linear regressor model:
[]: if mean_squared_error(y_test, np.exp(ridge_model.predict(X_test))) <\</pre>
        mean_squared_error(y_test, np.exp(elastic_model.predict(X_test))):
         linear_model = ridge_model
     else:
         linear_model = elastic_model
    1.3.2 Support Vector Regressor
[]: from sklearn.svm import SVR
[]: dict_param = {
         'C': [.0001, .001, .01, .1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000],
         'gamma': np.logspace(-9, 3, 13),
         'kernel': ['rbf']
     }
[]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name="Support Vector Regressor", model=SVR(), __
      →param_grid=dict_param,
                                       cv=5, n_jobs=5, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
      →project_name + '/')
     grid_search.load_if_exists()
     grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     svr_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
     svr_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[]: SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05)
[]: evaluate_model(svr_model, 'SVR model', X_test, y_test, y_logscale=True,_
      ⇔save_directory='results/BoW/')
    SVR model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                                 62.3287
     - Root mean squared error: 7.8949
     - Mean absolute error:
                                 3.7603
     - R2 error:
                                 0.3687
     - F1 score:
                                 0.1418
     - Precision:
                                 0.3011
     - Recall:
                                 0.1414
```

```
[]: svr_model.get_params()
[]: {'C': 1000,
      'cache_size': 200,
      'coef0': 0.0,
      'degree': 3,
      'epsilon': 0.1,
      'gamma': 1e-05,
      'kernel': 'rbf',
      'max_iter': -1,
      'shrinking': True,
      'tol': 0.001,
      'verbose': False}
    1.3.3 Random Forest Regressor
[]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
[ ]: | dict_param = {
         'max_depth' : [1000, 2000, 5000],
         'min_samples_split': [25, 200, 1000],
         'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 3, 4],
         'max_features': [50, 100, 200],
         'n_estimators': [1024],
         'random_state': [42]
     }
[]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name="Random Forest Regressor",
                                       model=RandomForestRegressor(),
                                       param_grid=dict_param, cv = 5, n_jobs=-1,
                                       directory='settings/BoW/' + project_name + '/
     grid_search.load_if_exists()
     grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     rfr_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
    rfr_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[]: RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000, max_features=200, min_samples_split=25,
```

0.1414

- Accuracy:

n\_estimators=1024, random\_state=42)

```
[]: evaluate_model(rfr_model, 'Random Forest model', X_test, y_test,__
      →y_logscale=True, save_directory='results/BoW/')
    Random Forest model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                                 71.4102
     - Root mean squared error: 8.4505
     - Mean absolute error:
                                 3.5437
     - R2 error:
                                 0.2767
     - F1 score:
                                 0.0900
     - Precision:
                                 0.3256
     - Recall:
                                 0.1017
     - Accuracy:
                                 0.1017
[]: rfr_model.get_params()
[]: {'bootstrap': True,
      'ccp_alpha': 0.0,
      'criterion': 'squared_error',
      'max depth': 1000,
      'max_features': 200,
      'max_leaf_nodes': None,
      'max_samples': None,
      'min_impurity_decrease': 0.0,
      'min_samples_leaf': 1,
      'min_samples_split': 25,
      'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0,
      'monotonic_cst': None,
      'n_estimators': 1024,
      'n_jobs': None,
      'oob_score': False,
      'random_state': 42,
      'verbose': 0,
      'warm_start': False}
    1.3.4 XGBoost
[]: from xgboost import XGBRegressor
[]: | dict_param = {
         'eta': np.linspace(0.01, 0.2, 3),
         'gamma': np.logspace(-2, 2, 5),
         'max_depth': np.asarray([3, 5, 7, 9]).tolist(),
         'min_child_weight': np.logspace(-2, 2, 5),
         'subsample': np.asarray([0.5, .1]),
         'reg_alpha': np.asarray([0.0, 0.05]),
         'n_estimators': np.asarray([10, 20, 50, 100]).tolist(),
```

```
'random_state': [42]
    }
[]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='XGBoost_
      GRegressor',model=XGBRegressor(), param_grid=dict_param,
                                      cv = 5, n_jobs=2, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
     →project name + '/')
    grid_search.load_if_exists()
    grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    xgb_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
    xgb_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[]: XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None,
                 colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None,
                 colsample_bytree=None, device=None, early_stopping_rounds=None,
                 enable_categorical=False, eta=0.105, eval_metric=None,
                 feature_types=None, gamma=1.0, grow_policy=None,
                 importance type=None, interaction constraints=None,
                 learning rate=None, max bin=None, max cat threshold=None,
                 max_cat_to_onehot=None, max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
                 max leaves=None, min child weight=0.01, missing=nan,
                 monotone_constraints=None, multi_strategy=None, n_estimators=100,
                 n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, ...)
[]: evaluate_model(xgb_model, 'XGBoost Regressor model', X_test, y_test, u
      XGBoost Regressor model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                               65.3111
     - Root mean squared error: 8.0815
     - Mean absolute error:
                               3.9848
     - R2 error:
                               0.3385
     - F1 score:
                               0.1199
     - Precision:
                               0.3744
     - Recall:
                               0.1241
                               0.1241
     - Accuracy:
[]: xgb_model.get_params()
[]: {'objective': 'reg:squarederror',
      'base_score': None,
      'booster': None,
      'callbacks': None,
```

```
'colsample_bylevel': None,
      'colsample_bynode': None,
      'colsample_bytree': None,
      'device': None,
      'early_stopping_rounds': None,
      'enable_categorical': False,
      'eval_metric': None,
      'feature_types': None,
      'gamma': 1.0,
      'grow_policy': None,
      'importance_type': None,
      'interaction_constraints': None,
      'learning_rate': None,
      'max_bin': None,
      'max_cat_threshold': None,
      'max_cat_to_onehot': None,
      'max_delta_step': None,
      'max_depth': 9,
      'max_leaves': None,
      'min_child_weight': 0.01,
      'missing': nan,
      'monotone_constraints': None,
      'multi_strategy': None,
      'n estimators': 100,
      'n_jobs': None,
      'num_parallel_tree': None,
      'random_state': 42,
      'reg_alpha': 0.0,
      'reg_lambda': None,
      'sampling_method': None,
      'scale_pos_weight': None,
      'subsample': 0.5,
      'tree_method': None,
      'validate_parameters': None,
      'verbosity': None,
      'eta': 0.105}
    1.3.5 LightGBM
[]: from lightgbm import LGBMRegressor
     from sklearn.model_selection import ParameterSampler
[]: dict_param = {
         'n_estimator': [10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500],
         'max_depth': np.asarray([5, 7, 9, 11, 13]).tolist(),
         'num_leaves': ((np.power(2, np.asarray([5, 7, 9, 11, 13])) - 1) * (0.55 + \cup
      4(0.65 - 0.55) * np.random.rand(5))).astype(int).tolist(),
```

```
'min_data_in_leaf': np.linspace(100, 1000, 4).astype(int).tolist(),
         'feature_fraction': np.linspace(0.6, 1, 3),
         'bagging_fraction': np.linspace(0.6, 1, 3),
         'learning_rate': [0.01],
         'verbose': [-1],
         'random_state': [42]
    }
    def custom sampler(param grid):
        for params in ParameterSampler(param_grid, n_iter=1e9):
            range_num_leaves = ((0.5 * (2**params['max_depth'] - 1)), (0.7 *_
      if(range_num_leaves[0] <= params['num_leaves'] <= range_num_leaves[1]):</pre>
                for key, value in params.items():
                    params[key] = [value]
                yield params
[]:|grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='LightGBM Regressor', __
      →model=LGBMRegressor(),
                                    param_grid=list(custom_sampler(dict_param)), cv_
     \Rightarrow= 5, n jobs=1,
                                    directory='settings/BoW/' + project_name + '/')
    grid search.load if exists()
    grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
    lgbmr_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
    lgbmr model.fit(X train, y train log)
    c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
    packages\sklearn\model_selection\_search.py:320: UserWarning: The total space of
    parameters 5400 is smaller than n_iter=1000000000. Running 5400 iterations. For
    exhaustive searches, use GridSearchCV.
      warnings.warn(
    0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[]: LGBMRegressor(bagging_fraction=0.6, feature_fraction=1.0, learning_rate=0.01,
                  max_depth=11, min_data_in_leaf=100, n_estimator=10,
                  num_leaves=1248, random_state=42, verbose=-1)
[]: evaluate_model(lgbmr_model, 'LightGBM regressor model', X_test, y_test,__
      LightGBM regressor model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                               93.0929
     - Root mean squared error: 9.6485
     - Mean absolute error:
                               4.0668
     - R2 error:
                               0.0571
     - F1 score:
                               0.0860
```

```
- Precision:
                                 0.0671
     - Recall:
                                 0.1563
     - Accuracy:
                                 0.1563
    c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
    packages\lightgbm\basic.py:1218: UserWarning: Converting data to scipy sparse
    matrix.
      _log_warning("Converting data to scipy sparse matrix.")
[]: lgbmr_model.get_params()
[]: {'boosting_type': 'gbdt',
      'class_weight': None,
      'colsample_bytree': 1.0,
      'importance_type': 'split',
      'learning_rate': 0.01,
      'max depth': 11,
      'min_child_samples': 20,
      'min_child_weight': 0.001,
      'min_split_gain': 0.0,
      'n_estimators': 100,
      'n_jobs': None,
      'num_leaves': 1248,
      'objective': None,
      'random_state': 42,
      'reg_alpha': 0.0,
      'reg_lambda': 0.0,
      'subsample': 1.0,
      'subsample_for_bin': 200000,
      'subsample_freq': 0,
      'verbose': -1,
      'n estimator': 10,
      'min_data_in_leaf': 100,
      'feature_fraction': 1.0,
      'bagging_fraction': 0.6}
    1.3.6 Stacked model:
[]: from mlxtend.regressor import StackingCVRegressor
    Define component models:
[]: trained_models = [linear_model, svr_model, rfr_model, xgb_model, lgbmr_model]
```

Define blended model:

```
[]: stack gen = StackingCVRegressor(regressors=tuple(trained_models),
                                     meta_regressor=trained_models[np.
      →argmin([mean_squared_error(np.exp(model.predict(X_test)), y_test) for model_
      ⇔in trained_models])],
                                     use_features_in_secondary=True, n_jobs=-1,_
      →random_state=42)
     print(stack_gen)
    StackingCVRegressor(meta_regressor=SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05), n_jobs=-1,
                        random_state=42,
                        regressors=(ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=0.2,
                                                max_iter=5000, random_state=42),
                                     SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05),
                                     RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
                                                           max_features=200,
                                                           min_samples_split=25,
                                                           n_estimators=1024,
                                                           random_state=42),
                                     XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None,
                                                  callbacks=N...
                                                  max_leaves=None,
                                                  min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
                                                  monotone_constraints=None,
                                                  multi_strategy=None,
                                                  n_estimators=100, n_jobs=None,
                                                  num_parallel_tree=None, ...),
                                     LGBMRegressor(bagging_fraction=0.6,
                                                   feature_fraction=1.0,
                                                   learning_rate=0.01, max_depth=11,
                                                   min_data_in_leaf=100,
                                                   n_estimator=10, num_leaves=1248,
                                                   random_state=42, verbose=-1)),
                        use_features_in_secondary=True)
    c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
    packages\lightgbm\basic.py:1218: UserWarning: Converting data to scipy sparse
    matrix.
      _log_warning("Converting data to scipy sparse matrix.")
[]: stack_gen.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
[]: StackingCVRegressor(meta_regressor=SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05), n_jobs=-1,
                         random state=42,
                         regressors=(ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=0.2,
                                                max_iter=5000, random_state=42),
                                     SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05),
                                     RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
                                                            max_features=200,
```

```
min_samples_split=25,
                                                            n_estimators=1024,
                                                            random_state=42),
                                      XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None,
                                                   callbacks=N...
                                                   max_leaves=None,
                                                   min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
                                                   monotone_constraints=None,
                                                   multi strategy=None,
                                                   n estimators=100, n jobs=None,
                                                   num parallel tree=None, ...),
                                     LGBMRegressor(bagging_fraction=0.6,
                                                    feature fraction=1.0,
                                                    learning_rate=0.01, max_depth=11,
                                                    min_data_in_leaf=100,
                                                    n_estimator=10, num_leaves=1248,
                                                    random_state=42, verbose=-1)),
                         use_features_in_secondary=True)
[]: evaluate_model(stack_gen, 'Stacking model', X_test, y_test, y_logscale=True,_
      ⇔save directory='results/BoW/')
    c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
    packages\lightgbm\basic.py:1218: UserWarning: Converting data to scipy sparse
    matrix.
      _log_warning("Converting data to scipy sparse matrix.")
    Stacking model's evaluation results:
     - Mean squared error:
                                 62.2274
     - Root mean squared error: 7.8884
     - Mean absolute error:
                                3.8913
     - R2 error:
                                0.3697
     - F1 score:
                                0.1727
     - Precision:
                                0.3276
     - Recall:
                                0.1464
     - Accuracy:
                                0.1464
[]: stack_gen.get_params()
[]: {'cv': 5,
      'meta_regressor__C': 1000,
      'meta_regressor__cache_size': 200,
      'meta_regressor__coef0': 0.0,
      'meta_regressor__degree': 3,
      'meta_regressor__epsilon': 0.1,
      'meta_regressor__gamma': 1e-05,
```

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 'meta_regressor_verbose': False,
 'meta_regressor': SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05),
 'multi_output': False,
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 'random state': 42,
 'refit': True,
 'regressors': (ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=0.2, max_iter=5000,
random state=42),
  SVR(C=1000, gamma=1e-05),
  RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000, max_features=200, min_samples_split=25,
                        n_estimators=1024, random_state=42),
  XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None,
               colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None,
               colsample_bytree=None, device=None, early_stopping_rounds=None,
               enable_categorical=False, eta=0.105, eval_metric=None,
               feature_types=None, gamma=1.0, grow_policy=None,
               importance type=None, interaction constraints=None,
               learning_rate=None, max_bin=None, max_cat_threshold=None,
               max cat to onehot=None, max delta step=None, max depth=9,
               max_leaves=None, min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
               monotone constraints=None, multi strategy=None, n estimators=100,
               n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, ...),
  LGBMRegressor(bagging_fraction=0.6, feature_fraction=1.0, learning_rate=0.01,
                max_depth=11, min_data_in_leaf=100, n_estimator=10,
                num_leaves=1248, random_state=42, verbose=-1)),
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 'verbose': 0,
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 'randomforestregressor': RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
max features=200, min samples split=25,
                       n estimators=1024, random state=42),
 'xgbregressor': XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None,
              colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None,
              colsample_bytree=None, device=None, early_stopping_rounds=None,
              enable_categorical=False, eta=0.105, eval_metric=None,
              feature_types=None, gamma=1.0, grow_policy=None,
              importance_type=None, interaction_constraints=None,
              learning_rate=None, max_bin=None, max_cat_threshold=None,
```

```
max_cat_to_onehot=None, max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
              max_leaves=None, min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
              monotone_constraints=None, multi_strategy=None, n_estimators=100,
              n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, ...),
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               max depth=11, min data in leaf=100, n estimator=10,
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 'svr__cache_size': 200,
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```